

of president, although he soon announced his purpose of turning over the executive function to a provisional substitute and himself becoming a candidate for president.

On September 22 Villa declared war upon the provisional president. The constitutionalists held a meeting at Mexico City on October 4 and refused to accept their chief's resignation. At a convention of the party held at Aguas Calientes on October 10, Carranza presented his resignation and a few days later Villa promised to support a provisional president named by the convention. At that, Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez was appointed by the convention, but Carranza refused to recognize him.

On October 12 a new president, Adolfo de Huerta, was elected, and soon afterward Carranza and his followers took possession of the seaport. Villa and Zapata united in support of the Gutierrez interests, and the prospect of peace in the immediate future is far from encouraging.

On November 15, 2,000 United States troops were sent to Naco to stop continued firing by the Mexican factions into United States territory. The struggle between the combatants in northern Mexico continues unabated.

**Longest Congressional Session.**

The first regular session of the Sixty-third congress was the longest since that great law-making body came into existence—on December 1, 1913, to October 24, 1914. After the holiday recess of November 1913, the session was presided over by Wilson upon the regulation of corporations. In his address the president recommended the formation of a trade commission, the doing away with interlocking directories and holding companies, and an antitrust law. On January 24, 1914, the house passed a bill introduced by the government to construct a railroad in Alaska. On February 18 the house passed the bill.

During this month, also, the administration introduced a measure into both houses to establish a rural credit system by means of co-operative banks. On February 24 a bill was introduced into both houses which provided that the government might mine or lease on a royalty basis certain coal lands in Alaska.

On March 5 the president delivered another address to congress in the house chamber, in which he urged the repeal of the provision in the Panama canal treaty which exempted vessels engaged in coastwise trade from the payment of tolls. With a senate amendment to the effect that the United States relinquish no rights under treaties with Great Britain and with Panama, the toll repeal bill passed.

On August 20 the president addressed congress, giving the facts in the Tampico affair and asking authority to use force in compelling a settlement. Both houses passed the necessary measure without delay. On June 5 the three measures prominent in the first session of the session—the creation of a trade commission, the Clayton bill, and the railroad capitalization bill—were passed, but it was not until August that the senate adopted the measure creating a federal trade commission. The Clayton antitrust bill, not yet brought to a final vote, passed August 10.

On August 10 both houses unanimously adopted an amendment to the federal reserve act, by which the secretary of the treasury was given power to issue additional bank currency in such amount as would be necessary to protect the banks against a sudden drain of funds.

On September 4 the president once more addressed congress, pointing out the need of raising additional revenue to meet the deficit caused by the decline in imports due to the European war.

The closing days of the congress passed in an effort to bring to a close legislation for the cotton-growing states to obtain legislation for the retall of the growth of the staple.

On October 24 the first regular session of the Sixty-third congress came to a end.

**American Government and Politics**

On January 2 Secretary McAdoo at Secretary Houston began a series of hearings to determine where the new federal reserve bank system was to be located. The federal reserve bank system went to effect November 16. On January 17 the Washington authorities and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad officials came to an agreement by which the railroad relinquished its trolley in the city of New York, and in return received most of its steamship lines. In order to avoid further conflict with the Sherman antitrust law, President Wilson nominated John Skelton Williams, then assistant secretary of the treasury, to be controller of the currency and ex-officio member of the new federal reserve board.

On January 27 the president signed an important order which established a permanent civil government in the Panama Canal Zone, to go into effect April 1. A few days later he nominated Col. George D. Goetz as lieutenant governor of Delaware.

On February 11 the government brought suit at Salt Lake City to compel the Southern Pacific Railroad to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific.

In March government proceedings were begun against two railroads: The Interstate Commerce commission charged the Chicago and North Western, and St. Paul with overstatement of income and other financial irregularities, and suit was brought against the Lehigh Valley railroad under the charge that it was monopolizing the anthracite coal industry through its control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The department of justice announced a plan for breaking up the transportation monopoly practiced by the New York, New Haven and Hartford for all parties.

Early in April the government met with a defeat in its attempt to regulate Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the coal-mining company of the same name existed as an illegal and monopoly combination. On April 2 the committee appointed for the purpose announced that it had selected twelve federal judges to sit in districts with their central banking circuit under the new currency law.

On June 8 the American Thread company, which was proved to be a combination of manufacturers which practically controlled the output of the nation's thread, commenced proceedings against the company by dissolving. In June, also, the United States supreme court affirmed the power of the interstate commerce commission to fix rates, and held that railroads are common carriers and must be produced at a reasonable rate.

On June 15 the president made public a charge that big business interests were trying to force congress to adjourn. He declared that he should do everything in his power to keep congress in session until the proper business legislation had been passed.

In July the commission found that the former management of the New Haven railroad was criminally wasteful and negligent. President Wilson directed the attorney general, July 21, to begin civil criminal proceedings against the New Haven and Hartford road, two days later the suit was begun in the United States district court at New York.

On the first day of August the interstate commerce commission denied the petition of the eastern railroads for a general increase of rates to meet the needs of the West. On August 12 the dissolution of International Harvester company, dated as January in restraint of trade, was ordered by the United States district court at St. Paul, Minn.

The Panama Canal was formally opened for world traffic on August 15. The steamer *Albatross*, which had been on the Panama railroad, passed from ocean to ocean in ten hours. In September the railroad rate case showed increased activity. The roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac again petitioned the interstate commerce commission for permission to advance rates. The commission and the commission consented to reopen the case. The commission granted the increase, with certain exceptions, on December 18.

A delegation of railroad presidents visited President Wilson at the White House and laid before him the unsatisfactory situation which confronted the American roads. The president was sympathetic, but expressed his confidence in the interstate commerce commission to regulate the matter satisfactorily.

On September 23 Secretary McAdoo aroused great interest in banking circles by announcing that he intended to withdraw government patronage and assistance from national banks known to be hoarding currency or demanding excessive interest.

In October the court dismissed all but one of the government's charges in its suit to dissolve the Atlantic Coastship trust. The government then filed a suit to dissolve the Steel trust was made at Philadelphia, and the discussion of increased railroad freight rates was resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

At the elections held on November 3 the Democratic majority in the house of representatives was reduced from 147 to 125, although the Democratic majority in the senate was increased from 19 to 36. Constitutional amendments giving the suffrage to women were carried in Nevada and Montana and prohibition triumphed in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Colorado. In Missouri the so-called "full crew" law passed by the legislature was rejected.

**Politics in Other Lands.**

On January 27 Michel Orestes, president of Haiti, warned of the approach of a revolution of reactionists. He abdicated hastily and took refuge on a German cruiser. On February 8 Orestes Zamor was elected president of Haiti, and on the same day Jose Vicente Concha was elected president of Colombia.

Early in the year the Chinese administration had re-established Confucianism as the state religion of the republic. At the opening of parliament February 10 King George urged mutual concessions in the Irish home rule controversy. On March 5 the home rule bill was introduced for its third passage in the commons for the third time. On September 13 King George signed the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills and the parliament was prorogued.

On March 17, as the finale to a bitter political and personal controversy, the trial of a woman who had seduced a finance minister, raffaux, shot and killed the editor of Figaro, Gaston Calmette. Her husband resigned his office at once and a new cabinet was formed. The trial of Mme. Cailaux resulted in her acquittal on July 28. On March 1 a treaty of peace between Turkey and Serbia was signed at Constantinople, a sequel to the Balkan war. On May 1 the new Chinese constitution was published. It abolished the premiership and gave increased power to the president. On May 4 Prince Alexander of Serbia was elected king. He had appointed governor-general of Canada.

On May 15 Colonel Benavides, leader of the Peruvian faction which expelled President Billinghurst, was elected provisional president. Three days later a group of senators and deputies declared Roberto Leguia provisionally president. The supreme court, however, recognized Benavides. On July 21 Ahmed Mizza, sixteen years of age, was crowned shah of Persia. On August 36 the French cabinet was reconstructed on the premise of national defense basis. Rene Viviani was named premier.

On September 10 Turkey notified the outside world that she had done away with the arrangement whereby foreigners in that country have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and under which many special privileges have been enjoyed by citizens of other countries residing in Turkey.

Two days later a note was presented to the Turkish government by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, in which it was affirmed that the special rights of allies can be abolished only by the powers that were parties to the original contract. Austria and Germany presented a separate protest.

On September 28 the Albanian senate which had driven its recently elected ruler—Prince William of Wied—out of the country, chose a Turk for king—Prin Burhan-Eddin, son of the deposed abbas. The king was not popularly accepted, protested, but their wishes were disregarded. On October 4, four days after exile, Essad Pasha, accompanied by an armed force, entered Albania and took possession of the government. On the day following the death of King Charles of Rumania, Queen Marie of Rumania, to the oath of office as sovereign.

On October 13 a rebellion broke out on the border of German Southwest Africa but was frustrated by the loyalty of the Boers of the Union. On October 3 A. Ruten Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, left Washington, where he had been the subject of much popular protest, after criticism by his frank view of American affairs.

**Industrial Trials and Triumphs.**

The Ford Motor company at the beginning of the year adopted a profit-sharing plan by which \$10,000,000 is to be distributed annually among the 25,000 employees of the Ford Motor Co. of Dearborn, Mich. A railroad strike came to an end. January 19 a strike of the Delaware and Hudson railroad men, as a protest against the discharge of two employees, was settled within sixteen hours by the federal board of mediation and conciliation.

On April 1 a strike of the miners left over from the preceding year—one the Michigan copper mines, which began July 23, 1912, and another in the Colorado fields, where 14,000 men had been on strike since September 23 of the previous year. Violence erupted and ended only when the demand for a minimum wage. The miners clashed with the state militia in Trinidad, Colo., and twenty-five persons were killed or burned to death in a which followed. President Wilson ordered federal troops to the scene. It was until September 1 that the strike ended. The employers accepted President Wilson's offer for a settlement of their dispute, but his plan was rejected. On last day of November the president named a commission of three, headed by J. P. Morgan, to deal with the strike. Shortly after the strike was ended the coal mines of the West were closed down on account of the failure to unite on an agreement as to the basis of payment to supersede the already in use. On the following day the Yorkshire coal miners, to the number of 170,000, demanded a minimum wage. A strike among the West Virginia miners, which had been on since the vintage September, was declared off. The miners waiving recognition of the union in order to obtain a minimum wage. On July 17 the federal board of mediation and conciliation again proposed its ability as a peacemaker. The engine and firemen of ninety-eight Western roads accepted the mediation of the board.

**Progress in Science and Discovery.**

One of the most startling achievements in recent surgery is the restoration of paralyzed muscles and nerves and replacement of injured nerves that

Experiments conducted by Prof. Robert Kennedy at Glasgow, Scotland, in May, of a two-wheeled gyroscopic motor car created considerable excitement in London. It is the invention of Paul Schillowsky.

An innovation known as "twilight sleep" is announced to have worked such a change in obstetric methods that a child, hitherto robbed almost entirely of its terrors. The new system developed at the Woman's hospital of Freiburg, Germany, is described as a slight slumber induced by an injection of a combination of two drugs, scopolamin and morphium.

On January 28 the first winter mail service between London, Scotland, and between Hanover, Germany, and Tuckerton, on the lower New Jersey coast, came in one leap a distance of 4,062 miles. On February 17 the expedition led by Capt. J. Campbell Besley returned to New York after six months' exploration in the hitherto unknown Andean region. The party discovered a lost Inca city and brought back a valuable collection. Later in the same month the antarctic expedition led by Dr. Douglas Mewson arrived at Adelaide, Australia, after two years spent in scientific exploration. On April 1, Dr. Robert Koch, Nobel prize winner and eminent for his contributions to exact science, announced that he had operated successfully on the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood several minutes. On May 19, ex-President Roosevelt returned home after an exploring trip of eight months through the Brazilian wilderness. He announced the discovery of a river, which was christened Rio Roosevelt, and afterward rechristened Rio Teodoro. On November 4, at the British embassy in Rome, Prof. G. G. Tommasi made good his claim to have devised a small portable wireless telegraphy apparatus capable of receiving messages from high-power stations at a distance of 1,250 miles. On January 2, at Dayton, Ohio, Orville Wright again demonstrated his new aeronautical invention. On February 7, the German aviator Ingold made a record of more than a thousand miles, remaining aloft sixteen and a half hours, thus breaking all previous records. In April, the German Zeppelin, which was made by Lindekegel and Johannsthal. He reached an altitude of 20,564 feet. In May, a Zeppelin dirigible flew for thirty-six hours without stop over Germany, at an average of about fifty-two miles an hour. On July 14, a German aviator, at a height of 26,000 feet, and thus broke the record. The flight from Norway to Scotland was made by Gran, July 20, in four hours and ten minutes.

The use of aircraft in the war has not been greatly sensational, but it has been sufficiently modern warfare to excite considerable interest. Most of the aeroplanes of the belligerent nations are not fighting craft, but the dirigibles of the Zeppelin type belonging to the German war equipment are regarded as battleships of the air, and several warships of the fleet are equipped with the formidable sky squadron should get into action. Thus far, most of these military adjuncts have been used for scouting purposes, and as such they have proved to be especially effective. The rapid advance of the German forces into France has been largely due to the fact made possible by these air scouts, which served to point out the way with infallible accuracy. In the attack on Louvain and other Belgian cities German aircraft rendered effective service by directing artillery fire by means of searchlights and dropping incendiary bombs among the Belgian troops. The Zeppelin airships are capable of doing great damage when made evident at the siege of Antwerp.

**Casualties on Land and Sea.**

Early in January the second phenomenal storm of the season added largely to the destruction of property along the ocean front of New Jersey and Long Island. On January 11, a Japanese volcano on Sakura Island burst suddenly into activity and destroyed three towns and killed more than a thousand persons. In the same month a terrible earthquake shattered at Surabaya, Java, 75 women and children were burned to death. The steamer Monroe, from Norfolk to New York city, was rammed by the Nantuxek during a night fog off Cape Charles, Jan. 22, and sank, losing 41 persons. On March 14 more than a thousand persons lost their lives during a storm which flooded several towns in Southern Russia, and about the same time many persons were killed by an earthquake at Akita, Japan.

March 21 the sealing steamer Newfoundland stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle and 77 of her crew were frozen to death. The same day the steamer Southern Cross and her crew disappeared. On April 28 an explosion in a mine shaft at Elmore, N. Y., killed the death of 16 miners. Early in May Sicily was visited by a series of shocks which did great damage along the eastern coast. The steamship Empress of Ireland was struck by the Norwegian collier Stord in the St. Lawrence river, May 2, and sank, losing 1,014 persons, more than a thousand passengers losing their lives. May 30, Capt. Robert A. Barlett of the Stefansson arctic expedition returned to St. Michael, Alaska, with the news that the Karluk sank, January 11, after having been crushed by ice, and that her crew was marooned. The death of 18 of the crew, 7, eight members of this crew were found by a rescuing party. On June 19 more than two hundred miners were lost by an explosion in a coal mine near Alberta, Canada. A fire at Salem, Mass., June 25, destroyed half of the city, including large industrial establishments. This month, also, American consuls in various Chinese cities reported that floods in southern China had destroyed the crops and made 2,000,000 persons homeless. September 18 the Francis H. Legg, a steamer, was wrecked off the coast of the Oregon coast and 72 of her passengers and crew were lost. In October an earthquake in Turkey destroyed more than 3,000 persons in a few minutes.

Edison's great electrical plant at Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire December 9.

**Notable Events.**

Early in January the firm of J. Morgan & Co. announced the withdrawal of its members from direct participation in the war, and in compliance with the government's regulation condemning interlocking corporations. On January 3 Harvard university and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology arranged to combine their engineering departments. The United States government collected \$2,000,000 toward the propaganda carried on by the Church Peace union. April 13 the International Surgical congress met at New York city. War was let into the new canal across the Isthmus of Panama by the United States Congress on April 21. This canal is to be owned by a water trust, controlled by New York by seventy miles and cuts the danger of rounding the cape in stormy weather. The canal was formally opened July 23.

President Wilson's youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph Wilson, was married, May 7, to a French aviator, Maurice de la Motte, a member of the Treasury. The Norwegians celebrated the centennial of the separation from Norway from Denmark on May 15. May 18 the Panama canal was opened for barge traffic. The English fleet was won by Durbell, a vessel owned by an American, Herman Durbell, on May 27. The monument erected by the Daughters of the

At Arlington, the national cemetery at Arlington was unveiled June 4.

On June 16 England captured the international polo championship at Meadowbrook, N. Y. It was made possible by the fact that Morris Knapp, president of the American public institutions. The American Museum of Natural History was a beneficiary to the extent of \$5,000,000. That also was the day on which the reconstructed Kiel canal was opened by the German kaiser. The International Bazaar, which had been opened at Lourdes, France, July 22.

On September 3 Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, was elected pope to succeed the late Pius X. The new pontiff assumed the title of Benedict XV. The first crop report made public October 8, announced a record wheat harvest of \$92,000,000 and a normal corn crop of 2,676,000,000. The world's championship series was won October 13 by the Boston National league baseball team.

On November 11 one of the most comprehensive financial schemes on record formulated by bankers at New York city involved the raising by the banks of a fund of \$150,000,000 which was to be loaned upon warehouse receipts for cotton. On the last day of the year the Panama canal was opened for traffic a second time on account of an earth slide into Culebra cut.

On November 6 the Chicago stock yards were closed on account of an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which had been reported by health authorities to establish quarantine in eight states against the shipment of cattle. Later this prohibition was extended to several other states. The so-called "house of governors" met in its seventh annual session at Madison, Wis., November 10.

After a period of suspension covering 15 weeks, brought about by the war, the cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans opened for trading on November 16. The New York stock exchange, which had been closed by the outbreak of hostilities, was reopened for restricted trading November 28. A red-letter event in the history of American athletics was the formal opening of the great Yale bowl, seating 60,000 persons, November 29. The annual Yale-Harvard football contest was resulted in a Harvard victory, 36 to 0.

**Among the Eminent Dead.**

The record of those who have passed out of the world's activities during the year is of unusual length, and it contains the names of many who had achieved distinction.

Among the famous men who died in January were Dr. W. M. Mitchell of Philadelphia, a dentist and novelist; Dr. Edward Spitzka, alienist and neurologist; Count Yuko Ito, admiral of the Japanese fleet; Shelby M. Cullom, 70 years United States senator from Illinois, author of the interstate commerce law; Aoki Kamekida, a Japanese political agitator; the venerable James Addams Beaver, Civil war hero and ex-governor of Pennsylvania, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, whose name and fame have been familiar to the American public for more than half a century.

February's contribution to the list includes Alphonse Bertillon, whose eleven-volume work on the subject of crime had the terror of criminals; Theodore L. De Vinne, whose artistic efforts revolutionized printing; Henry M. Teller, United States senator from Colorado for 30 years, Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur; Count Shiro Goto, former Japanese ambassador to the United States, and the earl of Minto, former governor-general of Canada. In March Cardinal Kopp, at the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Germany; the venerable Thomas Bowring, senior bishop of the Methodist church, and a Protestant Episcopal bishop—John Scarborough of New Jersey, and William Woodruff Niles of New Hampshire passed away. America also lost George Westinghouse, whose air brake is reputed to have saved many lives during the Napoleonic wars. April marked the passing of the dowager empress of Japan, the well-beloved Haruko; George Alfred Townsend, known widely as a war correspondent; George F. Baker, a pioneer of the trading railroad; and Samuel R. Crockett, who created "The Stickit Minister."

Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, hero of the Civil war, died early in May. Among the other famous men and women who died during the month were Joseph Chamberlain, long eminent as a British statesman, died early in July. Among other distinguished men who died the month were Horace H. Lunt, associate justice of the United States supreme court; William E. Dodge, one of the "Big Four" railroad system; Augustus Smith, oldest graduate of Yale university, a Paul Reclus, brilliant French scientist.

Two names among the August dead stand out with especial prominence—Ellen Louise Axson, United States senator from Georgia, and Robert A. Taft, a Pope X's, head of the Roman Catholic church. John Philip Holland, inventor of the submarine; Gen. Pow Clayton, ex-governor, ex-senator for half a century the most prominent Republican of Arkansas; Robert A. Taft, bishop of the Methodist church; Father Francis Xavier Wernz, general of the Jesuits, and Margaret Newell Van Cott, known everywhere as an evangelist, were also among the month dead of August.

The month of August also includes the names of Edward J. Hall, the "father of long-distance telephony," Mrs. Frances Leslie (Baroness Bazan), who revived a practically defunct publishing business left by her husband and bequeathed \$68,000 to the American Red cross; the late Admiral Herbert Winslow, United States navy, retired, on October the aged king of Roumania, Charles who maintained the neutrality of kingdom to the very last in spite of political opposition, died at his capital, Bucharest, on October 10. Most recently, the death of the late Most Reverend Epiphanius, bishop of St. Louis, died on the last day of the month.

Among the eminent dead of November are Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffin who was chief of staff of the United States army from 1904 to 1907; Thomas Francis, senator from New Jersey; Caroline M. Severance, the mother of women's clubs; Field Marshal Earl Frederick S. Roberts, m famous of British soldiers, and Robt J. Burdette, American lecturer, humorist and author of "The Great War," the passing of America's most eminent naval expert and writer, Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan.

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